

August 1991

# Statement for Management

Devils Tower  
National Monument

### Definition

The Statement for Management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the monument's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the monument, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended by:

/s/ Bill Pierce  
Superintendent, Devils Tower National Monument

7/24/91  
Date

Approved by:


  
David Evison  
Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Regional Office

8/9/91  
Date

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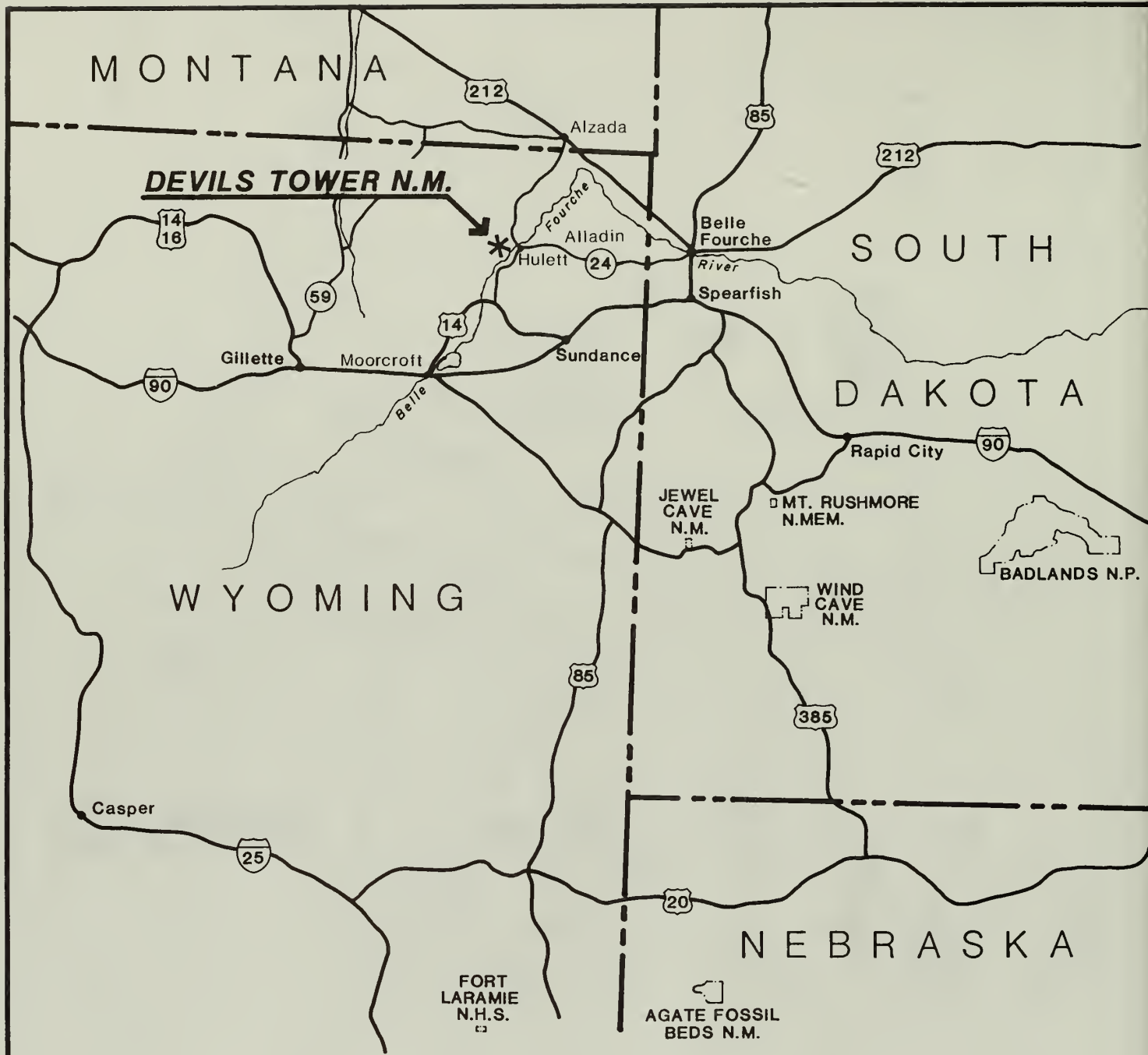




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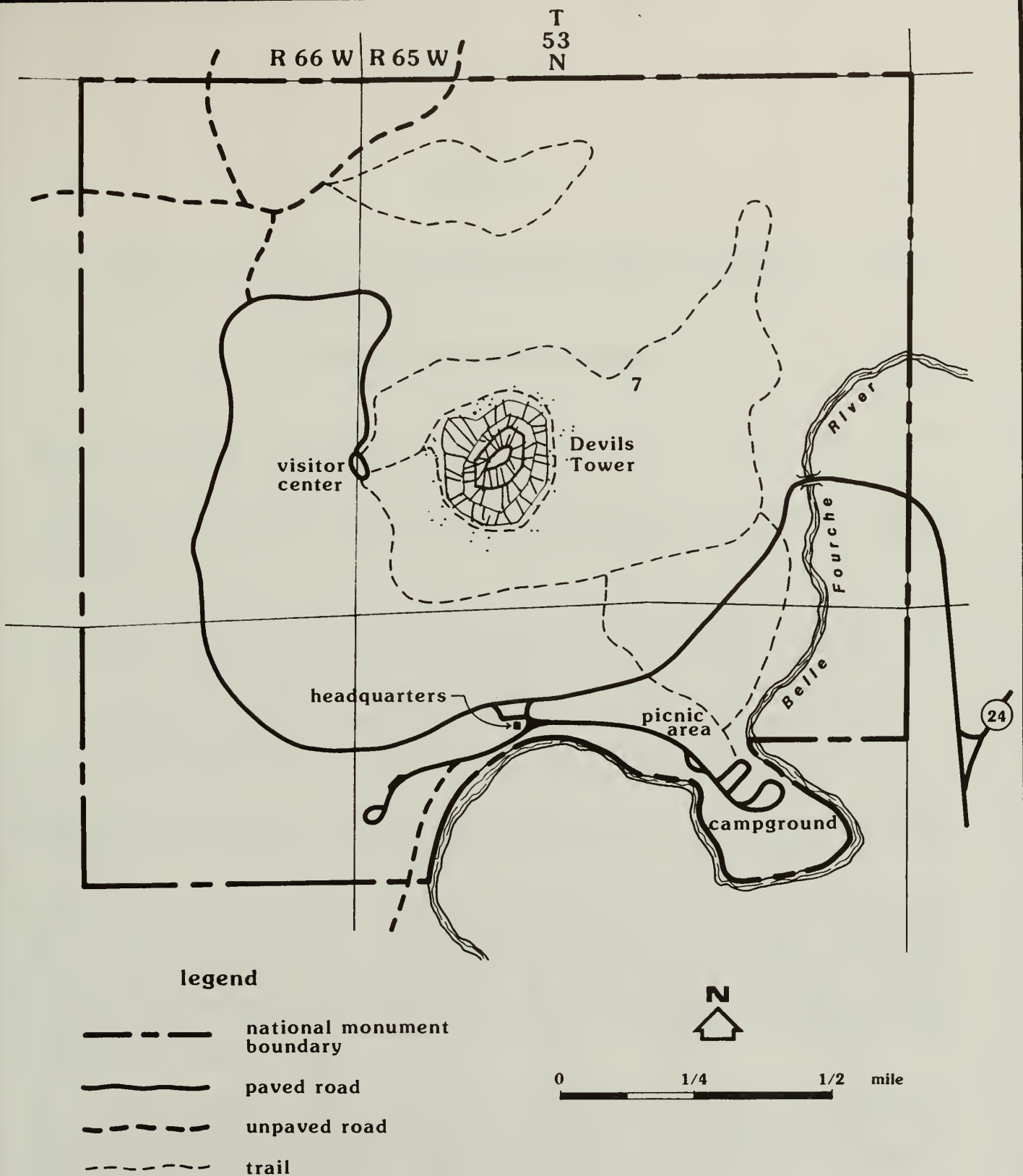




## Vicinity Map

### Devils Tower National Monument

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service



# Boundary Map

## Devils Tower National Monument

U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service





## LOCATION

Devils Tower is located in Crook County, Wyoming, in the northeast corner of, and near the lowest elevation of, the state. It is in the at-large congressional district.

## PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

To preserve and provide for the use of Devils Tower ". . . a natural wonder and an object of historic and great scientific interest. . . ."

The above purpose is based on the following relevant portion of Proclamation No. 658--September 24, 1906--Stat. 3236, the proclamation establishing Devils Tower National Monument.

And, WHEREAS, the lofty and isolated rock in the State of Wyoming, known as the Devils Tower, situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States is such an extraordinary example of the effects of erosion in the higher mountains as to be a natural wonder and an object of historic and great scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this tower as a national monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof.

The purpose also relates to an act dated August 9, 1955, ". . . and in order to provide suitable public campground facilities and other development for the public benefit. . . ."

Devils Tower is a high, isolated monolith of igneous rock, with remarkably symmetrical joint columns, set upon a pine-clad pedestal of colorful sedimentary shale and sandstone and located within a gracefully meandering bend of the Belle Fourche River. The tower is a unique example of landscape forms that owe their existence to volcanic intrusion and subsequent erosion. The unusual character of this peculiar landform and its superbly aesthetic aspect were recognized long ago when, on September 24, 1906, it was established as the first national monument.

As identified in the National Park System Plan, Devils Tower is located in the Great Plains physiography region. The National Park Service theme is "Works of Volcanism." The monument provides fairly good representation of this theme although the volcanic feature is not typical of volcanic phenomena of the Great Plains.

## **INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS**

### **LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE**

#### **Authorizations**

In accordance with the act of August 9, 1955, the additional lands are to be used, ". . . in order to provide suitable public campground facilities and other developments for the public benefit and to facilitate administration. . . ."

Crook County is required to prepare a land use plan according to the State Land Use Planning Act (February 1975). A nine-member board--three members from each county--has pursued efforts for a joint plan for Crook, Weston, and Niobrara counties.

#### **Agreements and Permits**

Special use permit no. 2109-0002 to Tri County Electric Association, Inc., originally for the period of March 1, 1971, to February 28, 1991, and recently extended through February 28, 1996, provides for right-of-way/permit for overhead power lines and provision of power to the monument.

Special use permit no. 2109-0001 to Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company to be reissued for maintenance of telephone cables. The permit is to provide telephone service to the monument.

Memorandum of understanding (MU-1390-0-9001) with Hulett Emergency Services, Inc., for emergency medical service. Expires June 1995.

Memorandum of understanding (MU-1390-0-8001) with Hulett Volunteer Fire Department for structural fire response. Expires July 1995.

Memorandum of understanding (MU-1390-0-8002) with Crook County Sheriff's Office for law enforcement, fire, and search and rescue assistance. Expires June 1995.

Agreement with the U.S. Forest Service for fire protection, written April 1989, for a 5-year period.

The monument maintains several gravel ranch access roads that were in use prior to establishment. They are also used for visitor and administrative access.

About 85 percent of the water rights on the Belle Fourche River have been adjudicated for South Dakota. Nearly all of the remainder has been purchased by Wyoming ranchers. Little, if any, remains unallocated.

Devils Tower Natural History Association sells books, geology slides, geology maps, and miscellaneous items pertaining to the monument. This is a nonprofit organization and proceeds are used for enhancement of interpretive activities at Devils Tower.

## **RESOURCES**

### **Natural Resources**

The park supports three of the four distinct vegetation complexes that characterize the Black Hills. These include: (1) Rocky Mountain Coniferous Forest Complex dominated by ponderosa pine, (2) Grassland Complex of the northern Great Plains, and (3) Deciduous Forest Complex. The tower top and sides support a variety of bushes, lichens, grasses and forbs. No flora species are listed as threatened or endangered, nor are any proposed to be candidates for federal listing. Six species, however, are considered species of special concern by the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database of the Nature Conservancy.

Animals most often observed by visitors include white-tail deer, mule deer, prairie dog, squirrel, porcupine, rabbit, chipmunk, and various birds. A 40-acre prairie dog town in the southeast part of the park is a large attraction to the visitors. Birds observed to use the tower include vultures, rock doves, American kestrel, prairie falcon and the white-throated swift. Bald eagles are the only endangered fauna of the park. Rare reports of seeing or hearing peregrine falcons have been received by rangers. No other fauna species are threatened or endangered, nor are any proposed to be candidates for federal listing.

The Belle Fourche River, part of the Cheyenne River Basin, is controlled by Keyhole Dam 14 miles upstream. In the summer, the water release from the dam causes a significant rise in water depth and velocity.

Devils Tower is a Class II air quality area. The park also has been identified by the Department of the Interior as possessing air quality-related values.

Temperatures range from a maximum of 110 degrees F. to a minimum of minus 48 degrees F. Average summer day-night temperature difference is 30 degrees F. Average annual rainfall is 15 to 20 inches. Prevailing winds are from the west in summer and from the northwest in winter. Maximum recorded wind velocity is 78 miles per hour. Frequent strong winds, hail, lightning, downdrafts and heavy early morning frosts prevail. Maximum snowpack is 40 inches; frost penetration averages 32 inches with a maximum recorded of 48 inches.



The Sundance formation contains clams, oysters, belemnites (squid) and other marine fossils of the Late Jurassic Age. No fossils have been found in the Spearfish or Gypsum Spring formations. No remains or signs of ancient vertebrates have been found in the park.

The scenic natural view surrounding the park contributes to the experience of the tower. Visitors can see a distance of over 5 miles from foot trails and 150 miles when climbing the tower. The view consists of the Belle Fourche River and floodplain bordered by steep slopes and hills covered with ponderosa pine. Several manmade structures can also be seen from the park.

### **Cultural Resources**

One historic and fifteen prehistoric archeological sites were found after 92 percent of the monument was surveyed in 1979. All prehistoric sites are open, lithic scatter. The single historic site consists of two land depressions where a cabin and stable stood in 1890.

There are six structures on the List of Classified Structures (LCS). Four of the structures are log buildings built by the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) in the 1930s. The other two structures include the stake ladder on the tower, built in 1893 and the 72 tetrahedrons placed along the Belle Fourche River in 1930.

The northeast part of Wyoming, which includes the monument, was historically used by the Prairie Shoshone, Crow, Kiowa, Arapaho, Cheyenne and Lakota. The tower is considered sacred by several of these tribes, who still come to the tower to practice their religious beliefs.

### **LAND USES AND TRENDS**

The monument consists of 1,346.91 acres, all federally owned in fee simple. There are no valuable minerals in the monument.

Crook County is a ranching region that hosts large numbers of hunters in the fall. This requires additional patrolling during the hunting season. The county seat is Sundance (28 miles southeast, population 1,700). The other principal town is Moorcroft (33 miles southwest, population 981), which is also the nearest railhead. The nearest town is Hulett (11 miles, population 360).

The nearest Wyoming city is Gillette (62 miles, population 17,000). The nearest large city is Rapid City, South Dakota (105 miles southeast, population about 48,000). Rapid City is also the nearest source of commercial air services providing flights on Northwest, Continental, United, and Delta Airlines.



Access to the monument is by State Highway 24, connecting with U.S. Highway 14. The nearest junctions with Interstate 90 are Moorcroft and Sundance.

Large deposits of lignite coal are being mined (open pit) about 60 miles west of the monument. At this time there are 10 operating mines--one of which is the largest open pit mine in the United States--with several more proposed. The largest air-cooled electric generating plant in the world went into operation 60 miles west in 1978 (300 MW).

Keyhole State Park is 14 miles upstream of the monument and is a popular recreation area. Keyhole Reservoir, which can contain 191,000 acre-feet of water, presents a potential flood threat and communication has been made with the Bureau of Reclamation to develop a disaster plan.

## **VISITOR USE ANALYSIS**

The log visitor center built in 1935 has had peak loads of 2,000+ people per day. This results in severe crowding with many people being unable to obtain information.

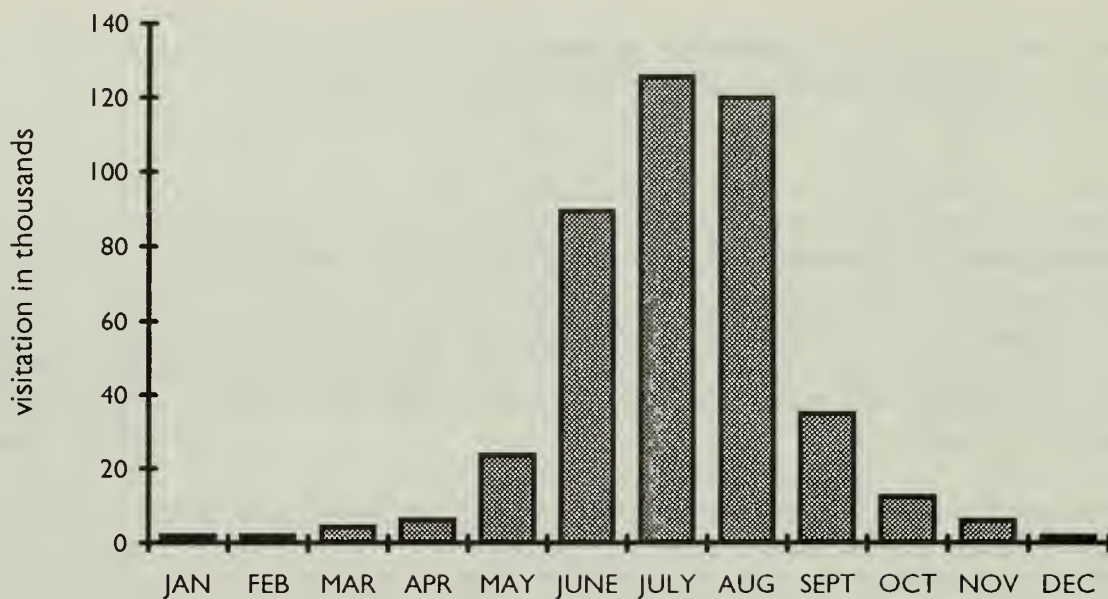
The monument is primarily a day-use area. However, the area is open 24 hours a day year around. The visitor center is open from 8:00 a.m. to 7:45 p.m. during the peak season--June through Labor Day. The visitor center closes from approximately November 1 through April 30. Visitor services are handled at the administration building during this period.

Total visitation, from when record keeping began in 1921 through December 31, 1990, is 7,590,665 people.

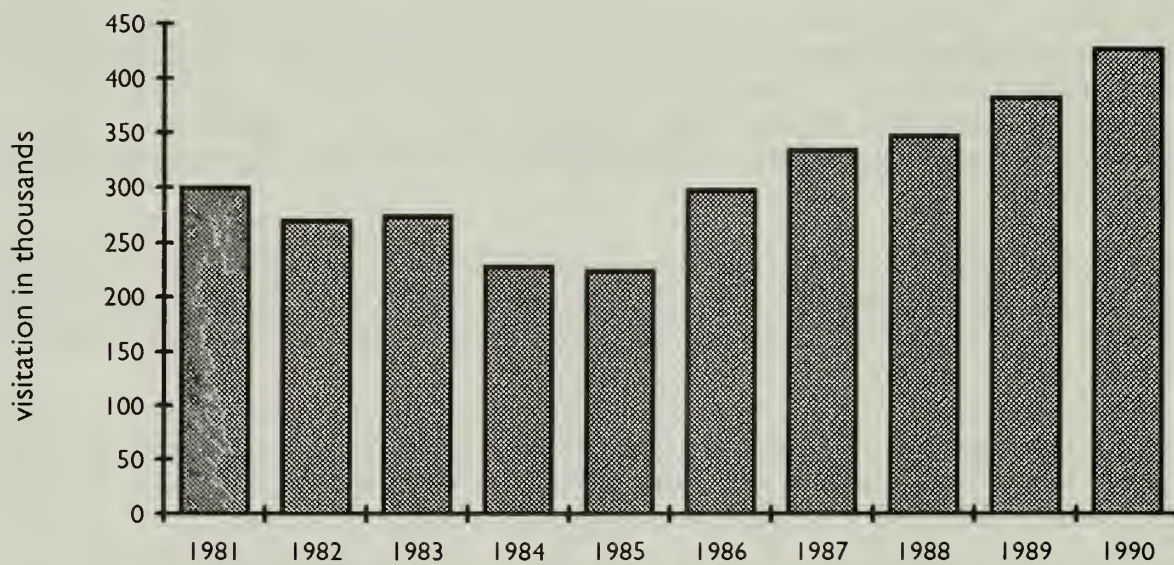
The greatest visitation in a single month was July 1990 with 125,475 visitors. This was a daily average of 4,048 people. About 75 percent of all annual visitation occurs during June, July and August. Wednesday is usually the busiest day during the summer, weekends are the busiest in the off-season.

Each year visitors arrive representing each of the 50 states and a number of foreign countries. The average length of stay is about one hour. Overnight stays in the campground during 1990 totaled 14,309.

The principal activities in which visitors participate are viewing exhibits, photography, walking a portion of the Tower Trail, technical mountain climbing, picnicking, and camping.



### 1990 Monthly Visitation



### Annual Visitation

### Devils Tower National Monument

Climbing continues to be a popular use of the tower. As of December 31, 1990, 26,950 people had climbed to the top. All climbers must comply with regulations and a mandatory check-in and check-out system.

A hospitality day is held each year for the region. No entrance fees are charged and many special events are held.

There are frequent family reunions, usually of a picnic variety and an occasional wedding.

The movie *Close Encounters of The Third Kind* has had a dramatic impact on visitation and we continue to get questions about it even though it has now been over ten years since it was first released.

## **FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS**

### **Nonhistoric Roads and Trails**

There are 4.3 miles of graded roads and 6.0 miles of paved roads in the monument. The main monument road that runs from the entrance to the visitor center is 3.6 miles long and has the following FHWA 1980 survey ratings: ADT-230, Structural Sufficiency Rating 56.3, Safety Sufficiency Rating 68.4. The roads in Devils Tower National Monument are in fair condition. There are 8 miles of trails in the monument. The Tower Trail is 1.25 miles long and was paved with asphalt in 1965. Although the trail is paved, it is not conducive to use by persons with disabilities. There are portions of the trail that are extremely steep for wheel chairs and the path is variable in width, ranging from 4 to 2½ feet wide. The asphalt has been seal coated, however, sand can be found along many portions of the trail and on steep slopes, which creates an unsafe condition. The trail is in need of realignment, widening, and repaving.

### **Nonhistoric Buildings and Facilities**

There is a 50-site campground, a picnic area, an entrance station kiosk, three residences, a six-unit seasonal apartment building, a maintenance shop, a small administration building, generator building, two hypochlorinator buildings, and an amphitheater. There are two comfort stations in the campground and one in the picnic area. No monument structures are leased or rented to anyone except employees and we do not rent or lease buildings from anyone else.

### **Utility Systems**

There is one water system with two reservoirs (one of 50,000 gallon capacity and one of 25,000 gallon capacity), a deep well (1,346 feet) and various pipelines. Over the past 10



## STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - DEVILS TOWER NM

years this system has pumped a total of 22,732,900 gallons of water. The average total yearly usage is 2,273,290 gallons, of which 26 percent is used by the visitor center and one residence and 74 percent is used by a 50-site campground, three residences, a six-unit apartment (seasonal), a maintenance building, and the administration building. There are eight sewage systems.

### Historic Structures

There are six historic structures listed in the Resource Management Plan, Cultural Portion for Devils Tower. These are: HS-1 the residence, HS-3 the visitor center, HS-4 the checking station, HS-13 the fire hose shed, HS-19 the tetrahedrons (72), and HS-20 the historic ladder. See completed resource management plan, cultural portion, for more details.

### Major Equipment

Four vehicles are rented from General Services Administration on a yearly basis; 2 sedans, one ¼-ton pickup, and one stake body truck. National Park Service-owned equipment includes: 4 Cushman pickups; 1 Dodge pickup; a John Deere tractor with front-end bucket, a 5-foot sickle bar mower; a hydraulic driven broom and a rear blade. There is a 1990 ¾-ton pickup with a 250-gallon slip-on tank and pump for forest fire fighting. There is a 9.8 KW standby generator, a trailer-mounted welder/generator, and shop equipment and tools.

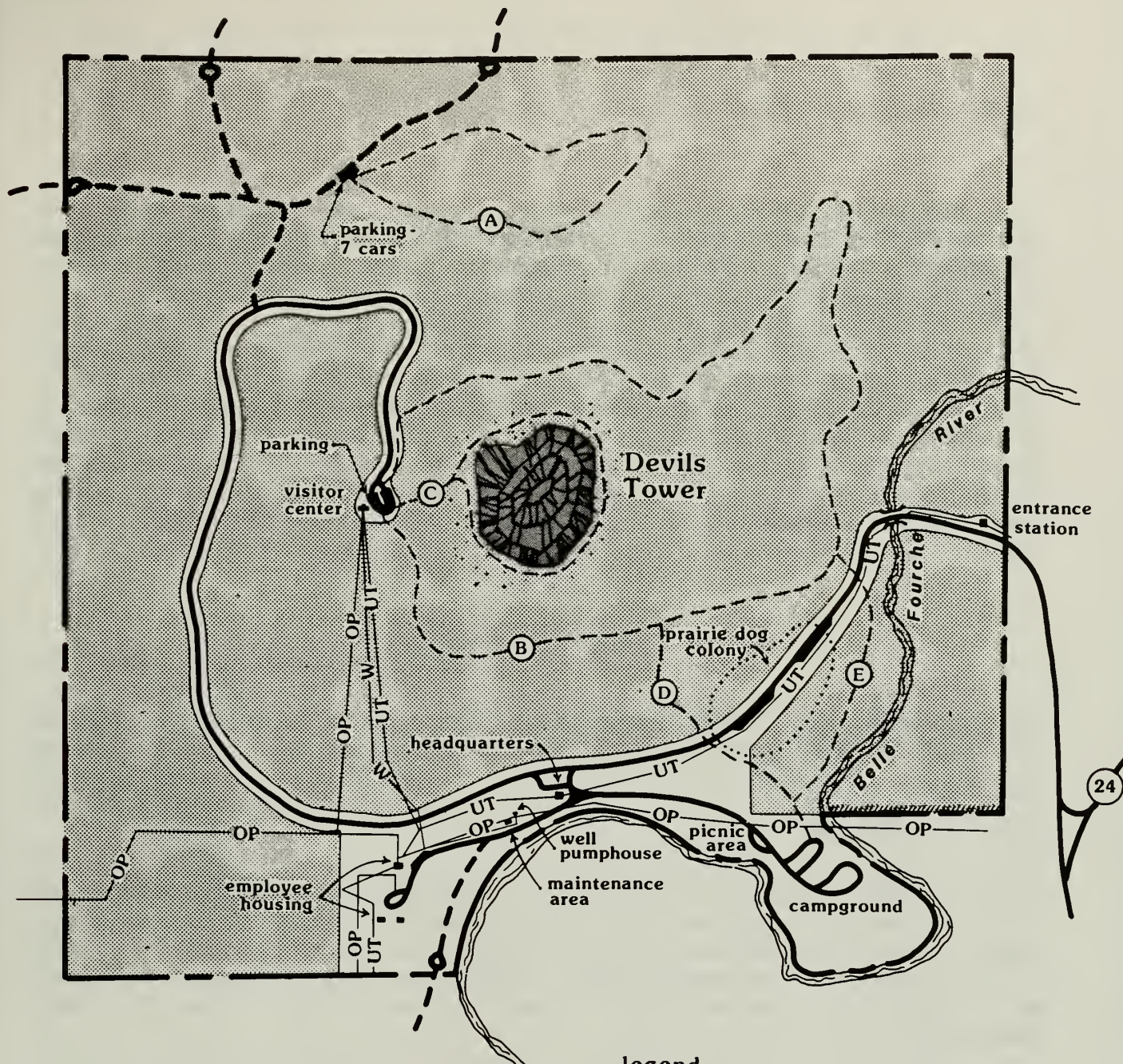
### STATUS OF PLANNING

Name of Plan/Study	Preparer	Approved	Adequacy	Repository
General Management Plan	DETO/RMRO	2/86	Current	DETO/RMRO
Resource Management Plan	DETO	Draft	On review	DETO/RMRO
Archeological Survey/ Evaluation	MWAC	6/86	Adequate	DETO/RMRO
Interpretive Prospectus	DETO/RMRO	10/79	Inadequate	DETO/RMRO
Wayside Exhibit Plan	HFC	12/83	Current	DETO/RMRO

### EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

The monument's 1,346.91 acres are separated into three distinct management zones. The largest zone is the natural environment zone, which contains 84 percent of the monument's lands or 1,142 acres. Management emphasis is directed at conservation of natural resources and processes, and the accommodation of uses that do not affect these resources and processes.





#### trails

- A. Joyner Ridge Trail -1.5 mi.
- B. Red Beds Trail -2.8 mi.
- C. Tower Trail (paved) -1.25 mi.
- D. South Side Trail -1.5 mi.
- E. Valley View Trail -1.5 mi.

- monument boundary
- paved road
- unpaved road
- trail
- overhead power line
- water line

#### legend

- underground telephone line
- natural environment zone (approx. 1,142 ac. - 84% of mon.)
- outstanding natural feature - Devils Tower (approx. 50 ac. - 4% of mon.)
- development zone (approx. 155 ac. - 12% of mon.)

0 1/4 1/2 mile



## Existing Management Zoning Map Devils Tower National Monument

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

109 80,011-A  
June 89 RMRO



## STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - DEVILS TOWER NM

A secondary management area is the outstanding natural feature (Devils Tower), which is approximately 4 percent of the monument's lands and consists of 50 acres. Special management concerns in this area are related to preservation of the natural resources while providing technical rock-climbing opportunities.

The monument development zone, which is 12 percent of the monument's land, consists of approximately 155 acres. This zone has not been physically identified on the ground. This zone is managed to provide and maintain development that serves the needs of monument management and visitors. The development consists of all structures, roads and parking, and campground and picnic areas. All of the historic structures are included in the development zone, with the exception of the historic ladder (HS-20), which is in the outstanding natural feature zone, and the tetrahedrons (HS-19), which are in the natural zone.

## MAJOR ISSUES

A *General Management Plan* has been developed to address the issues and problems as presented in the *Statement For Management*.

## VISITOR ISSUES

The visitor center was built in the 1930s as a Civilian Conservation Corps project. This structure is inadequate to meet modern day visitation demands, and overcrowding is a common occurrence. The monument administration building serves as a visitor center for approximately six months of the year. This building was designed for monument administration only, however, comfort stations accessible to the disabled have been provided in this structure.

The movie *Close Encounters of The Third Kind* has had a dramatic effect on visitation. The number of annual visitors has virtually doubled since the movie was released, and the higher number of visitors doesn't show any signs of declining.

The visitor center parking lot is designed to accommodate fewer cars than modern needs dictate. This lack of adequate parking spaces creates a traffic hazard and crowded conditions at the visitor center. This is the area where the auto accident ratio is highest. Due to crowding and lack of parking, many visitors drive through, not stopping to use facilities or resources.

Access to the visitor center and the Tower Trail is inadequate for persons with disabilities. The historic visitor center and rest room doors are narrow by accessibility standards.

Widening these doors would affect the historic fabric. The Tower Trail is paved with asphalt, however, there are sections that are steep and inaccessible to the disabled and the elderly. Sand, pebbles, and pine needles on the trail create a safety hazard. Some portions of this trail are very narrow (approximately 2½ feet wide), further hampering access and use by persons with disabilities. Unpredictable falling rocks are a continuing problem.

Certain climbing techniques have impacted the resource of the monument. The rock is scarred by the drilling of holes for bolt placement and the driving of pitons into cracks for aid in climbing. Route cleaning and foot traffic on the top of the tower or base of climb routes has accelerated natural erosion and adversely affected plant growth. Climbers' impact on bird nesting and other tower wildlife is not known. Some American Indians have expressed concern over the NPS allowing climbers on a feature the Indians believe is sacred.

## **NATURAL RESOURCE ISSUES**

A wildlife-proof fence has been constructed along the north and west boundary by the adjacent rancher. It may be expanded to fence 90 percent of the monument boundary. This will have an unnatural effect on the deer movement. Exotic animals may also be introduced on the adjacent ranches.

There are 55 exotic plant species within the park. Some of these alien plants are very aggressive in displacing native plants.

Over-browsing by deer in the park has produced an obvious browse line in many park areas. Deer may also be the cause of reduced shrub regeneration in the park.

Chemical herbicide application both within and outside the park in the mid-1980s has caused many cottonwood and willow trees in the riparian area to die. This coupled with no regeneration or natural flooding due to the dam controlled river, has resulted in a riparian area that poorly represents the natural state. Control of all wildfire has affected the park vegetation. Historically, fires moved through the area every 14-25 years. This has drastically increased to 40 years during the 1900s. As a result, the pine forests are more dense, litter build-up suppresses herbaceous plant growth, pine seedlings are encroaching into prairie, and other vegetation responses from lack of fire are occurring. There is a need to establish a cyclic prescribe burn program.

The black-tailed prairie dogs in the park are subject to several threats. They are a small isolated population with the next town being 6-7 miles away on private land. Any number of diseases, including the exotic disease sylvatic plague, could totally wipe out the small town. The prairie dogs are fed by visitors despite law enforcement by park rangers and

signs prohibiting it. There also is a need to control prairie dogs that move into the development zone of the monument.

Aquatic life forms in the river are threatened by high herbicide levels recorded in the water. Water depth and velocity fluctuations resulting from releases at Keyhole Dam also probably have an adverse effect on the aquatic life. The park has no established water rights that would allow maintenance of the water levels even at a minimum depth.

## **CULTURAL RESOURCE ISSUES**

Maintaining the historic structures to proper standards is a funding and staffing problem.

## **ADJACENT LAND ISSUES**

Possible oil, gas, coal and other mineral development within range of visitor's view continues to be a threat. Although 20 percent of the viewed area owned by BLM has been withdrawn from mineral leasing, that leaves 80 percent of the area left open for future development. Coal mining to the west and possible other mineral development near the tower could impact the air quality, vista, and sound levels in the monument.

The monument is working with BLM, the state of Wyoming and local ranchers to enlarge the monument boundary and gain scenic easements on adjacent lands. This will protect the vista and provide an excellent location for the new visitor center.

The fence along the southeast part of the monument is not on the property boundary. The boundary line needs to be surveyed and the fence moved to the correct location.

## **OVERFLIGHTS**

The monument is approximately 100 air miles northwest of Elsworth Air Force Base (a SAC, B-1 base). Low overflights from military aircraft, both fixed wing and helicopter, occur on a monthly basis. Civilian aircraft are sighted most often flying low over the monument. These flights occur mostly on weekends, and more than one aircraft at a time has been observed--with as many as four aircraft at a time--observed "buzzing" the tower. National Park Service Management Policies, page VII-14, specifies "when commercial, military, or private aircraft adversely affect the enjoyment or resources of the park area, cooperation of agencies exerting flight control will be sought to institute such measures as will minimize or eliminate the disturbance." (The monument has contacted the FAA and the USAF when necessary.)



## **MONUMENT NAME**

American Indians have concerns over the name of the tower. It is disconcerting to them that an object they hold to be sacred is given a negative name like Devils Tower.

## **PARK ROAD**

Currently there is no shoulder area on the main park road that goes from the monument entrance to the visitor center. There is a need to widen the road to accommodate bicycles, hikers and joggers.

## **MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES**

To identify, evaluate, protect, and interpret the monument's natural and cultural resources on a year-round basis.

To ensure, through cooperation with other agencies, organizations, and groups that the land and water uses in the monument's vicinity are compatible to the greatest possible degree with the purposes of the monument.

To maintain cooperation with other interests in developing land management programs in the monument and its vicinity with respect to law enforcement, noxious weed control, fire protection, water quality, solid waste disposal, and other appropriate activities.

To maximize alternative energy sources and techniques in the maintenance and development of the monument.

To foster appreciation and understanding of geological resources and to provide supplemental interpretation of cultural and other natural resources.

To increase visitor awareness of the inherent hazards associated with climbing and other activities within the monument, and to provide for the fullest possible visitor safety.

To employ a maintenance management system that ensures efficiency in operation and a proactive approach to facility management so that the park is maintained safely and properly.

To enhance park interpretive media and activities through an active publications and sales program by the Devils Tower Natural History Association.

*STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - DEVILS TOWER NM*

To maintain historic structures in a condition representative of a selected time period and within the framework of all appropriate guidelines.

To protect park resources by providing visitors with a variety of services, activities and information that will enhance their appreciation and understanding of those resources, their interrelationships and values and the importance of the National Park System.

To ensure the conservation of the archeological resources and all collection specimens through research, cataloguing and application of appropriate museum guidelines.

## 25. Devils Tower National Monument

Establishment. Proclamation (No. 658) of September 24, 1906

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

[No. 658—Sept. 24, 1906—34 Stat. 3236]

WHEREAS, It is provided by section two of the Act of Congress, approved June 8, 1906, entitled, "An Act for the preservation of American Antiquities." "That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be National Monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the object to be protected;"

AND, WHEREAS, the lofty and isolated rock in the State of Wyoming known as the "Devils Tower," situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States is such an extraordinary example of the effect of erosion in the higher mountains as to be a natural wonder and an object of historic and great scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this tower as a National monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the aforesaid Act of Congress, do hereby set aside as the Devils Tower National Monument, the lofty and isolated rock situated in Crook County, Wyoming, more particularly located and described as follows, to-wit:

Section seven, and the north half of the northeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter and lot number one of section eighteen, in township fifty-three north, range sixty-five; the east half of section twelve and the north half of the northeast quarter of section thirteen in township fifty-three north, range sixty-six, all west of the Sixth Principal Meridian, as shown upon the map hereto attached and made a part of this proclamation.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure or destroy any feature of the natural tower hereby declared to be a National monument or to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved and made a part of said monument by this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington, this 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-first.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

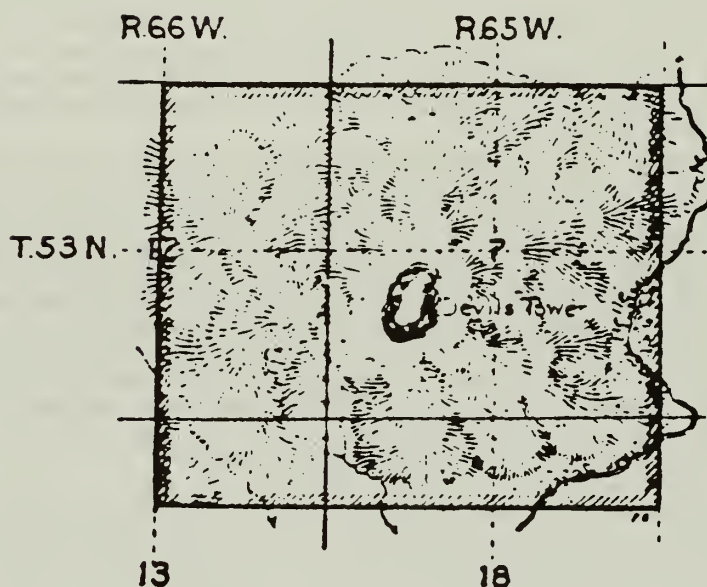
ALVEY A. ADEE,

*Acting Secretary of State.*

VIII. NATIONAL MONUMENTS—DEVILS TOWER

DEVILS TOWER  
NATIONAL MONUMENT

Embracing Sec 7 and the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the  
NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  and lot No. 1 of Sec. 18 in T. 53 N.,  
R. 65 ; the E $\frac{1}{2}$  of Sec. 12 and the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$   
of Sec 13 in T. 53 N., R. 66 all West of the  
6<sup>th</sup> Principal Meridian,  
WYOMING.  
Containing 1152.91 acres.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
W. A. Richards, Commissioner.

[MAP ATTACHED TO AND MADE A PART OF THE PROCLAMATION  
DATED SEPTEMBER 24, 1906.]



## 11. Devils Tower National Monument

	Page
Addition of land to monument authorized in recognition of fiftieth anniversary of establishment; land exchanges authorized.....	
-----Act of August 9, 1955	406

An Act To provide recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of the Devils Tower National Monument, Wyoming, the first national monument, established by the President of the United States pursuant to the Antiquities Act of 1906; to authorize the addition of certain land to the monument, to permit land exchanges, and for other purposes, approved August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 575)

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, in recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of the Devils Tower National Monument, Wyoming, the first national monument, established on September 24, 1906, by the President of the United States pursuant to the Antiquities Act of 1906, and in order to provide suitable public campground facilities and other developments for the public benefit and to facilitate administration thereof, the Devils Tower National Monument hereafter shall include the following described land comprising approximately one hundred and fifty-five acres, which the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to procure in such manner as he shall find to be in the public interest:

Devils Tower  
National Monument.

34 Stat. 225  
16 U.S.C. 431-  
433.

### SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Township 53 north, range 65 west, section 18, south half northeast quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter, north half southeast quarter, those parts lying north of and within a loop of the left bank of the Belle Fourche River; southwest quarter northwest quarter, that part lying west of the left bank of the Belle Fourche River;

Township 53 north, range 66 west, section 13, south half northeast quarter.

SEC. 2. For land exchange purposes, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept title to any land or interests therein situated within the area added to the national monument by this Act, and, in exchange for land or interests therein so accepted, to convey any national monument land or interests therein of approximately equal value situated in the northeast quarter of section 18, township 53 north, range 65 west, and lying east of the Belle Fourche River. National monument lands so conveyed for exchange purposes shall be excluded from the national monument. (16 U.S.C. § 431 note.)



**NPS D-3f**



